

DR. ROBERT COLLYER DIES FOLLOWING PARALYSIS

Pastor Emeritus of Church of the Messiah Was 89 Years Old.

ONCE WAS A BLACKSMITH

Known Throughout the Country and Abroad as a Preacher and Lecturer.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, pastor emeritus of the Church of the Messiah, died at 11:30 o'clock last night at his home, 201 West Fifty-first street. He had been ill for more than a month, a sufferer from paralysis. He was 89 years old. One son, Robert S. Collyer, and a daughter, Mrs. Hosner of Chicago, survive him.

It has been said often that the relation between the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer and the Church of the Messiah has been like that of a father toward his family. Since 1879 he has been at the head of this flock, and although in recent years has been pastor emeritus, his nearness and his devotion to his people, as well as their love for him, have made for him a position and reputation truly unique. In England as well in this country he has long been known as an eminent divine and lecturer.

A name designation that has clung tenaciously to Dr. Collyer is the "Blacksmith Preacher." In his boyhood he was a smith, and he was never ashamed of it. For nine years he worked at the forge of the village shop in Ilkley, Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1823. Much of the time, it is said, he had an open book before him. Anyway, during his youth he had little schooling, for his parents could not afford to send him to school. At the age of 8 he was put to work in a cotton mill and from then until he was left an orphan in care of the village blacksmith he had attended just two terms of night school. But it is said that at the age of 18 he had versed himself well enough in the principles of Wesleyanism to be able to fill the pulpit in the local Methodist Church.

Dr. Collyer was 27 years old when he took passage in the steamer with his bride to make a place for himself in the New World. He landed in Philadelphia and fell back on his early trade of smithing. After nine years' work in a shop in Shoemakertown he quit the anvil and went to Chicago to preach. During his stay in Shoemakertown a decided change had come over him. Methodism became incompatible with his ideas and although he was a licensed Methodist preacher there he changed his views during the last year and went West to Chicago as a Unitarian. He worked among the missions there and finally took charge of the Unity Church. His work following the great fire added considerably to his reputation and to the esteem in which he was held even now by all Chicagoans. He contacted the idea that the fire was a divine retribution and he inspired the people of Chicago with new energy.

In 1879 Dr. Collyer was called to the Church of the Messiah, now at Thirty-fourth street and Fourth avenue. The work in the church here has been Dr. Collyer's life work. Several times he offered to resign in favor of a younger man, but the answer always was "Keep on the good work." It was not until Dr. Collyer was well past 70 that he had an associate in the active work of the church, Dr. Minot Savage. Dr. Collyer has been pastor emeritus since 1903.

Dr. Collyer's advanced age has helped to make him a marvellous figure during recent years. His birthdays have been the occasions for gatherings of old friends. Three years ago when he was almost 80 he told a gathering of his friends how sweet a thing it was to grow old naturally. "It seems the simplest thing in the world to live long and to do as I have done," he said. "I don't bother a bit about how much longer I have to live. I can imagine myself going home to night maybe and going to a sleep from which the awakening will be in a better and sweeter form. I live by faith, by as much faith as I can summon, because I cannot live without it."

On another occasion Dr. Collyer said: "I lose my patience every time I hear people say the country is going to the dogs. America has never yet failed to do the right thing, and thereby come out triumphant and with its problems solved. Take the Civil War, for instance."

In the war Dr. Collyer did not go to the front as a soldier but as a nurse. "I believed in non-resistance until Sumter was fired on," he once said when this was referred to. "But after that I hunted for a text big enough for the occasion and preached on this: 'Jesus said, he that hath no sword, let him sell his garments and buy one.'"

One of the memorable incidents in the preacher's long life was when he revisited his English birthplace in 1902. The London Daily News published a little story of his impressions as he returned to the place of his early hardships.

"It had fallen my lot to be a white slave," wrote Dr. Collyer, "in a factory down there in Yorkshire where the most internal tell ever rung called to work at 6 in the morning and kept us there until 8 at night. The misery of those years cannot be told, but this was my hope: that in the new world the unborn children might not be yoked to spinning frames at all, because I could earn nothing for all hands."

The bell of which Dr. Collyer spoke was later sent to him and he gave it to Cornell University.

Dr. Collyer has preached but little in recent years. On his birthday Sundays he has usually favored his congregation with a talk.

Until about two years ago Dr. Collyer refused to accept the degree of doctor of divinity, preferring to be known as the Rev. Robert Collyer. The reason he gave was that he was not a college graduate. Some two years ago he accepted the D. D. degree from the Meadville, Pa., Theological College.

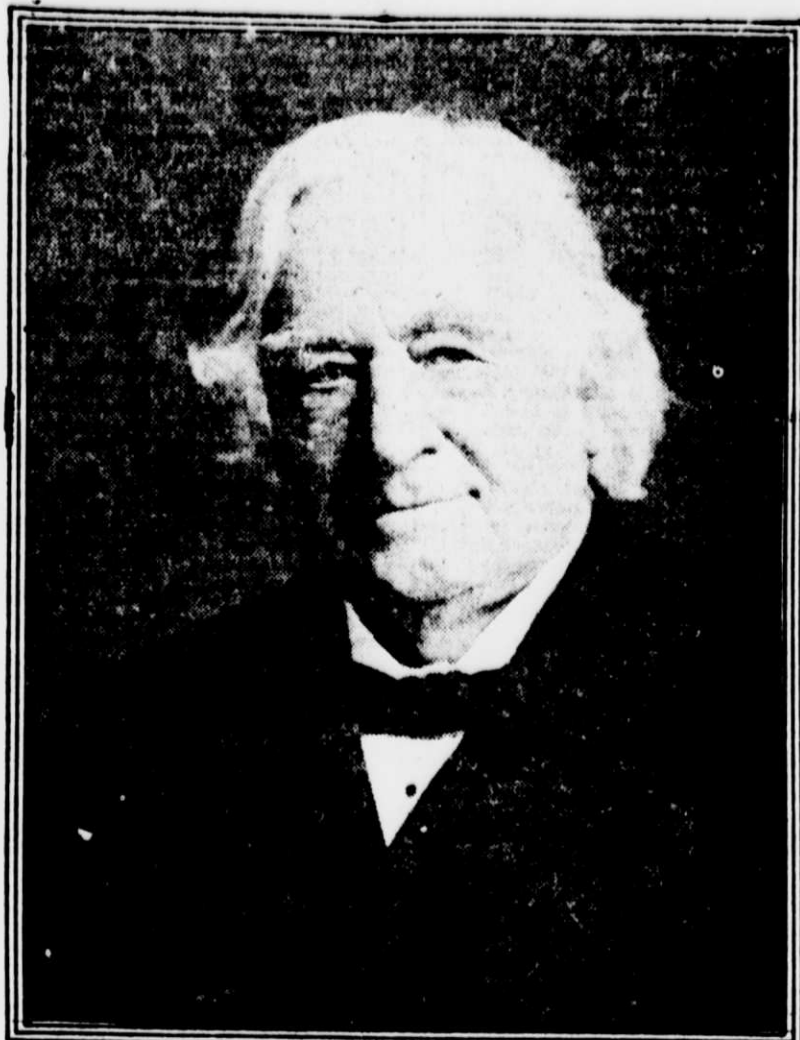
STIMSON RESUMES HOME TRIP.

Says on Leaving Key West That He Is Pleased With Canal Progress.

Key West, Fla., Nov. 30.—After being entertained here to-day by army and navy officials Secretary of War Stimson and his party, en route from Panama to Washington, left to-night for the national capital.

Secretary Stimson is pleased with the progress of the work on the Panama Canal. Mrs. Stimson and Miss Helen Tait are members of the party.

NOTED PREACHER WHO IS DEAD



The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer
Photo by Rich Bros.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS \$50,000,000 MEAT CO.

Pants Presser Gives Information Concerning Vast Enterprise Which Is Planned.

DIRECTOR IS RETICENT

Would Lose Job if He Discussed Project to Open "1,000 Butcher Shops."

Tucked away under the caption "Extra" in the editorial columns of yesterday's issue of the *National Provisioner*, the official organ of the American Meat Packers Association, was an unofficial announcement of a report in financial and meat trade circles to the effect that the United Meat Company was about to be formed (the editor also said "promoted") with a capital stock of \$50,000,000, for the purpose of conducting 1,000 retail butcher shops in this city and elsewhere in proportion. The editor said he, rather than "extra," "hate to scoop the great metropolitan dailies" on this interesting bit of news and explained that in order to supply its great chain of stores the company proposes to build and operate a line of steamships between New York and South America, where, it is reported, the concern has bought a mere trifle of 2,000,000 acres of grazing land in Argentina and has an option on 10,000,000 more acres.

Then the editor went on to say that an investigation, presumably by one of the *Provisioner's* bright men, had been prosecuted to the extent that a call was made at the United Meat Company's office at 128 East Twenty-seventh street, and a "gentleman who answered the door bell and refused to give his name" said that Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, had accepted the presidency of the company. The gentleman also stood sponsor for the statement that the objects of the company were as editorially stated:

"A stock man also rang the bell yesterday afternoon. The bell was located near a sign reading 'Furnished Rooms.' On the east side of the door was another metal tablet indicating that the three-story and basement brick house also was the headquarters of the Bankers Press Association."

A pointed announcement in front of the basement reading as follows: "Gents' suits pressed, 50 cents; pants 15 cents." A dignified gentleman who acted as doorkeeper admitted he was one of the directors of the United Meat Company. "Five of the directors are in session now," he volunteered, "and we will be at it until 7 o'clock to-night, but it will be out of the question to ask us for any news, for nothing is to be given out until July 1 next. Come around then and I'll tell you all about it. If I said anything now I'd surely lose my job. Good day, sir."

The director wouldn't even tell his name, but the pants presser in the basement said that the meat trust buster upstairs was Charles E. Riddle, who is listed in the telephone directory as "Pres." repeated over the phone that he would lose his job if he talked for publication about the United Meat Company and its big project. He admitted, however, that the company has not yet been incorporated.

"Are you the head of it?" he was asked. "No, sir," he replied.

"Is Mr. Lewis Nixon president?" "I cannot talk about that," he said. "If I made any statement I would lose my job."

The fact that no news concerning the United Meat Company, its steamships and its string of butcher shops is to be given to the world until July 1 next may be due to an earnest desire on the part of somebody to find out what Congress proposes to do in the matter of reducing tariff on beef.

The use of my name in connection with the United Meat Company," said Lewis Nixon last night, "is absolutely unwarranted. I never even heard of the company."

On October 9, 1910, THE SUN printed a story concerning the taking of a dispossessed notice on the door of the United Meat Company's office on the third floor of the Smith-Gray building at 261 Broadway because of the non-payment of \$900 rent to Millard E. Smith, the landlord. The notice had been given business for a year, sending out folders telling of the details of their schemes for selling beef and for building houses on lots owned by their prospective clients, and for references they gave the *American Banker* and C. F. Riddle, "professor of finance" at Columbia University. It was discovered at the time that there was a C. F. Riddle, but there wasn't any "professor of finance" at Columbia.

The C. F. Riddle, given by the concern as a reference, occupied the second floor of a furnished room house at 36 West Twenty-fifth street, according to the caretaker at that time. Here was the headquarters of the American Banker and also a reference. Other concerns which had their rent paid in the furnished room house were "The Bankers Press Association," "The Fiduciary Company," "The Associated Dramatic Press." The Music

MEYER LONDON CONTESTS.

Socialist Thinks He Had More Votes Than Goldfinger.

Meyer London, the Socialist candidate for Congressman in the Twelfth district, who was defeated by Henry M. Goldfinger, said last night he will bring a contest on the ground that he had really a plurality of the votes in the district and was elected.

Abraham S. Gilbert, attorney, will apply for an order from the courts requiring the Board of Canvassers to show cause why it should not be restrained from giving a certificate of election to Judge Goldfinger until an investigation is made.

"If necessary," he said, "the matter will be taken before Congress."

BRYCE SAYS FAREWELL TO ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY

Carnegie Propounds a Question and Mayor Gaynor Amends an Old Story.

"Gentlemen," exclaimed Andrew Carnegie, with arms eloquently outstretched toward about 550 of his fellow Scotchmen, who had polished up their burrs and turned out for the St. Andrews Society banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, "gentlemen, what would this republic have done without Scotland? What would this country have done without Paul Jones, Grant, Jackson, McKinley and—yes, and without Woodrow Wilson?"

It was conclusively proved last night on the testimony of Mr. Carnegie, James Bryce and Mayor Gaynor that the Irish did not dominate the police force of New York, but that the Scotch almost did.

"Once the Scotch invaded Ireland," said Mr. Bryce, "but it was because there was trouble going on there and we thought if there was trouble going on we ought to be in it."

Mayor Gaynor, who was not on the programme to speak, but was called on, said in the course of his talk:

"Some say it is almost as difficult to get a joke out of a Scotchman's head as to get it in. 'It is difficult,' said Sydney Smith, 'to extract a joke from a Scotchman, but I have always noticed it possible by means of a corker.' And I have myself often observed that a bottle of Scotch whiskey will go a long way toward bringing a joke out of a Scotchman."

Twenty years before the Declaration of Independence was made the St. Andrews Society of New York held its first annual banquet. The banquet last night was its 156th, and it was, according to the statement of President George Austin Morrison, Jr., the largest banquet ever held by that society.

Tables were set in the grand ballroom. The room was decorated with the white cross of St. Andrew and the British dragon and the Stars and Stripes, of course there were pipers.

The speakers were George Austin Morrison, Jr., Andrew Carnegie, the Right Hon. James Bryce, the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, Patrick Francis Murphy and William Renwick Riddell.

"I am very sorry," said Mr. Bryce in his talk, "that this will probably be the last time I shall attend a banquet of the St. Andrews Society. I feel very keenly the regret that I must leave this country, where I have had so many warm friends and dear associations."

FLYING BOAT FOR THE NAVY.

Curtiss Machine Can Be Launched From Moving Battleship.

BATH, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Lieut. T. Gellison of the aeroplane department of the United States Navy, this afternoon witnessed the final tests of the flying boat, a new type of hydro-aeroplane built by Glenn H. Curtiss for the Navy Department. The test was witnessed at the Curtiss aviation station in Hammondsport and the machine attained a speed of 59.5 miles an hour, carrying the operator and 200 pounds extra weight.

The machine tested to-day is intended for special use in the navy and is designed so as to be launched from the deck of a moving battleship.

May Limit Xmas Shopping Hours.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 30.—Women shoppers during Christmas must be off the streets before 4:30 o'clock each afternoon, if a measure being considered by the Board of Public Utilities is adopted.

FOUNDED 1827

Arnold Constable & Co.

FOUNDED 1827

For Three Days Only, Commencing Monday, December 2nd,
and Continuing on Tuesday and Wednesday

An Innovation Glove Sale

When we will offer the most desirable, seasonable and fashionable Gloves for Women, Misses and Men, especially packed in presentation boxes upon request, at the following Remarkably Attractive Prices:

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—20 button length; first quality; white only. Regularly \$4.50 pair.		
Box 6 pairs, 2.85 pr.	Box 3 pairs, 3.00 pr.	Single pr. 3.15
WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—20 button length; selected quality; white only. Regularly \$3.75 pair.		
Box 6 pairs, 2.00 pr.	Box 3 pairs, 2.05 pr.	Single pr. 2.15
WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—16 button length; first quality; white only. Regularly \$3.75 pair.		
Box 6 pairs, 2.00 pr.	Box 3 pairs, 2.05 pr.	Single pr. 2.15
WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—16 button length; selected quality; white only. Regularly \$3.00 pair.		
Box 6 pairs, 1.70 pr.	Box 3 pairs, 1.80 pr.	Single pr. 1.90
WOMEN'S WASHABLE DOESKIN—1 clasp; white only. Regularly \$1.50 pair.		
Box 6 pairs, 85c pr.	Box 3 pairs, 90c pr.	Single pr. 95c
WOMEN'S FRENCH KID GLACE—Regis quality; 2 clasp; white, black, tan, grey, mode. Regularly \$1.50 pair.		
Box 6 pairs, 85c pr.	Box 3 pairs, 90c pr.	Single pr. 95c

WOMEN'S CAPE GLACE—1 clasp; new tans and white. Regularly \$1.50 pair.		
Box 6 pairs, 85c pr.	Box 3 pairs, 90c pr.	Single pr. 95c
WOMEN'S GREY CASTOR—1 clasp. Regularly \$1.25 pair.		
Box 6 pairs, 85c pr.	Box 3 pairs, 90c pr.	Single pr. 95c
WOMEN'S GLACE—2 clasp; white, black, tan, mode and grey. Regularly \$1.00 pair.		
Box 6 pairs, 60c pr.	Box 3 pairs, 65c pr.	Single pr. 70c
MEN'S CAPE GLACE—1 clasp; new English tans. Regularly \$1.50 pair.		
Box 6 pairs, 85c pr.	Box 3 pairs, 90c pr.	Single pr. 95c
MEN'S WHITE GLACE—1 button; also with black stitching. Regularly \$2.00 pair.		
Box 6 pairs, 1.30 pr.	Box 3 pairs, 1.35 pr.	Single pr. 1.40
MEN'S GREY CASTOR—1 clasp. Regularly \$2.00 pair.		
Box 6 pairs, 1.25 pr.	Box 3 pairs, 1.30 pr.	Single pr. 1.35

Announce a Midseason Showing of High Class Wraps, Gowns and Tailor Suits FOR OPERA, THEATRE, RESTAURANT, AND OTHER FUNCTIONS AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.

Evening Dresses Of Meteor, lace and bead trimmed; high class models. Value \$75.00, \$95.00		50.00, 68.00
Evening Coats Of French Broadcloth, pastel shade, Thibet collar and cuffs. Value \$55.00		45.00
Chiffon Velvet Wraps Fur trimmed; new winter tones. Value \$75.00 to \$110.00		65.00, 85.00

Latest Model Blouses For Young Women and Misses	
CHIFFON BLOUSES—Hand made. Regularly \$22.50	18.50
CREPE CHIFFON BLOUSES—With fancy frills. Regularly \$21.00	16.50
CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—With fine lace. Regularly \$17.00	12.75
CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES—Double frill. Regularly \$12.50	9.50
CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES—Frill, and brocade collar. Reg. \$10.50	7.95
CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES (brocade) Regularly \$10.00	6.95
CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES—With yoke. Regularly \$7.50	5.75
SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Cream, Net frills. Regularly \$6.75	5.00
FRENCH BATISTE BLOUSES, hemstitched frill. Regularly \$4.50	3.50
VOILE BLOUSES—With Embroidery Collar. Regularly \$3.00	2.00
VOILE BLOUSES—With hemstitched and lace frills. Regularly \$2.00	95c

DON'T BLAME MELLEN ALONE, SAYS BRANDEIS

Directors and Supine Stockholders Adopted "Fatal Policy of Monopoly."

STATE SHOULD OWN B. & M.

Lawyer Discusses "Many Grave Defects in Management" of New Haven.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Louis D. Brandeis does not think that President Mellen of the New Haven Railroad is wholly to blame for "grave defects in management" discovered by himself and others.

He issued to-day a statement urging that the State break the New Haven's monopoly of transportation facilities in New England by taking the Boston and Maine Railroad away from it. Owners of New Haven stock are blamed by the Boston lawyer for permitting the directors to support the monopolistic policy.

Mr. Brandeis says:

"The widespread complaint over the many wrecks on the New Haven and the Boston and Maine railroads, over the repeated freight service and the heavy depreciation in the value of the securities of these companies are well founded; but it is unjust to place upon Mr. Mellen alone the whole blame for the present deplorable condition of transportation in New England."

Mr. Mellen has shortcomings which are obvious, and as chief executive of the New Haven and of the other controlled companies Mr. Mellen can properly be held responsible for many grave defects in management, but the existing evils are not due to the errors or omissions of one man. These evils are due to the adoption by the company of a policy, inevitably prejudicial to the interests both of the commonwealth and of the company itself—the fatal policy of monopoly. We are reaping now merely the inevitable fruits of that monopoly."

Mr. Mellen could not have persisted for eight years in this policy of monopoly and aggrandizement unless he had been actively supported by the directors and unless the stockholders had supinely acquiesced in the action of their directors.

As the fatal policy of monopoly is the fundamental cause of our existing transportation evils, these evils can be remedied only by a removal of that cause—a substitution of competitive conditions for monopolistic conditions, a division of properties which are now too vast to be efficiently operated as a unit. No more change in the chief executive of the New Haven system can materially improve existing conditions. The greatest error was committed when the New Haven was allowed to control the Boston and Maine by the passage of the Boston Railroad Holding Company bill. That gave wrong to the community and to the stockholders of both companies must be undone. The Boston and Maine

must be separated from the New Haven system, and, fortunately, the power was reserved to the Commonwealth to do this when the Railroad Holding Company bill was passed. However adverse we may be to Government ownership and whatever disposition may be made of the Boston and Maine after it has been acquired by the Commonwealth, there is now no way through which the needed improvement in our transportation conditions can be secured except through the exercise by the Commonwealth of its reserved right to take away the Boston and Maine from the control of the New Haven.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOTS MOTHER.

Has, Playing With Revolver, Wounded His Blind Parent.

Mrs. Amanda Cole, 48 years old, of 3 Chestnut street, Westchester, is in the North Hudson Hospital suffering from the effects of a bullet wound accidentally inflicted by her seventeen-year-old son William.

Mrs. Cole is the wife of Patrick. She has been blind since she was 8 years old and is the mother of fourteen children, five of whom are living. Last evening she and her son William were in the kitchen of their home while the son was cleaning a revolver. Edward, another son, 15 years old, came into the room and handed his mother his week's wages. William, in cowboy style, pointed the revolver at his mother, exclaiming:

"Mother, money or your life."

The next instant there was a report and the mother fell to the floor with a bullet wound over her right eye. The woman was removed to the hospital, where it was found that the wound was only superficial, the bullet not having entered the skull, but flattened on the bone. She will probably be able to return to her home this morning.

BEATEN AND ROBBED BY FOUR.

Victim of Highwaymen Taken to Hospital as Intoxicated.

Joseph Lopez, 28 years old, a wine and liquor merchant of 247 West Twenty-seventh street, was held up at pistol point near his home early this morning and robbed of his purse, containing \$205. Four men took part in the holdup and while one of them thrust a revolver in Lopez's face another punched him in the jaw and knocked him down and out. Then the quartet went through his clothes.

While Lopez was lying in the street another man came along and reported to Policeman Donegan, on post at Seventh avenue and Twenty-seventh street, that a "drunk" was lying in front of 121 Twenty-seventh street. The policeman found Lopez, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital. It was found his left ankle had been badly fractured when he was knocked down. He did not recognize any of the robbers.

REMARKABLE VALUES IN

Fur Coats, Muffs and Scarfs

For Women and Misses

CARACUL COATS—52-inch. Regularly \$90.00	65.00
FRENCH SEAL COATS—52-inch. Regularly \$115.00	72.50
MARMOT COATS—52-inch. Regularly \$100.00	68.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS—52-inch. Regularly \$245.00	195.00
MACKINAW COATS—Hamster Fur lined. Regularly \$45.00	33.00
ALASKA SABLE SCARFS. Regularly \$35.00	25.00
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS. Regularly \$48.00	38.00
DYED RACCOON SCARFS. Regularly \$28.00	21.00
DYED RACCOON MUFFS. Regularly \$16.00	12.00
BLACK FOX SCARFS. Regularly \$28.00	20.00
BLACK FOX MUFFS. Regularly \$28.00	20.00
DYED SKUNK SCARFS. Regularly \$15.00	10.00
DYED SKUNK MUFFS. Regularly \$19.00	14.00
CARACUL SCARFS. Regularly \$9.00	6.00
CARACUL MUFFS. Regularly \$12.00	8.00

Mourning Apparel

TAILOR SUITS of English Wide Waive Chevron, handsomely trimmed with silk and buttons; high class model. Equal to custom made. Actual value \$42.50

Black Silk Waists

FOR REGULAR AND MOURNING WEAR, OF CREPE DE CHINE, MESSALINE AND OTHER SILKS, IN DRESSY AND TAILOR MODELS. Regularly \$6.75 and \$7.50

Broadway & 19th Street

O'CONNELL WRITES OF LABOR.

Cardinal Says Christianity Must Settle Industrial Questions.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Cardinal O'Connell, in a pastoral letter to be read from all Catholic pulpits in the arch-diocese of Boston, delivers a message on "the relations between employers and the employed."

To capital he says:

"Capital has a right to a just share of the profits, but only to a just share. Employers should treat those who work under them with humanity and justice. The present deplorable situation in the world has been brought about by a neglect of Christian principles and by the attempt to put this question on a material basis only."

The social problem of the relation between employers and workers must be solved on a Christian basis, or not at all. They must face each other in the proper frame of mind springing from a Christian spirit before even an initial step toward permanent betterment can be effected. In the long run dollars and cents are powerless before a just human right, and must give way in every community ruled by principles of justice."

To labor the Cardinal says:

"The right of a man to provide for his family is a natural one. In the exercise of this right he may sell his labor for what he considers just compensation or may refuse his labor for what he deems an inadequate return. The measure which he must use in determining his decision is that imposed by nature itself. On the other hand workers are just as much bound by the Christian law as their employers."

"This fact seems to be lost sight of at times and men give way to their baser impulses. The spirit of envy generates discontent and the attitude of the laborer toward his employer becomes un-Christian and pagan. There is a disposition too to regard work as an intolerable burden, to be got rid of as soon as possible and with as little effort as possible. This is contrary to Christian teaching."

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